GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2415
ANSWERED ON:17.03.2008
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION
Chinta Mohan Dr. ;Reddy Shri Karunakara G.;Sharma Shri Madan Lal;Suman Shri Ramji Lal

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge difference between the estimated and actual agricultural production;

(b) if so, the details thereof, crop-wise particulary in sugarcane;

(c) the details of foodgrains in which the country has become self-reliant alongwith the steps taken to export them;

(d) whether the Government has under taken any study to determine the problems being encountered by farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE(SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA)

(a)&(b): No, Sir.Estimation of crop production is a continuous process and follows a well laid out methodology.The four successive advance estimates and the final estimates brought out for an agriculture year are infact improvements over the previous estimates, based on more firmed up reports on area coverage and yield levels. The table below presents the advance and final estimates of production in case of foodgrains, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane for 2006-07:

(Million tones)

Crop	1st Advance Estimates (As on 15.09.2007)	2nd Advance Estimates (As on 05.02.2007)	3rd Advance Estimates (As on 04.04.2007)	4th Advance Estimates (As on 05.02.2007)	Final (As on 07.02.2008)
Foodgrains	105.22	209.17	211.78	216.13	217.28
Oilseeds	13.24	23.62	23.26	23.88	24.29
Cotton#	18.14	20.96	21.04	22.70	22.63
Sugarcane	283.40	315.53	322.94	345.31	355.52

Kharif season only # Lakh bales of 170 kg each.

(c): Country is self-reliant in case of rice, wheat and coarse cereals. Depending upon the domestic demand-supply and price situation, Government regulates their export through tariff and other measures.

(d)&(e): Government had constituted the National Commission on Farmers in 2004. Based on the recommendations of the Commission, the Government has approved the National Policy for Farmers 2007. The Policy, inter-alia, aims to improve the economic viability of farming by substantially increasing the net income of farmers through asset reforms in respect of land, water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources; support services and inputs like application of frontier technologies for improving productivity, supply of good quality seeds and disease free planting material, issue of soil health pass book and integrated nutrient and pest management system, among others.Further, Government has launched two new schemes

(i) National Food Security Mission for increasing production and productivity of rice, wheat and pulses, and

(ii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to incentivise the States to increase public investment in Agriculture and Allied Sector. Besides, a number of initiatives, Plan Schemes and programmes including those announced in the Budget 2008-09 have been initiated to address the problems faced by the farmers and for development of agriculture sector.